

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

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It will be generally fair today, with west winds.

OUR NEW FUEL COMPANY.

Some weeks ago permission was asked of the common council by the Powers Electric Light company to erect and maintain tanks for storing petroleum within the city limits. After thoroughly discussing the request this permission was granted upon terms requiring that great caution should be exercised, and that the tanks should be located within certain defined limits. The matter thereupon dropped out of sight so far as the city government and the public were concerned. But it proves to have been the first block in the foundation for an enterprise backed by a capital of \$2,000,000. As it appears in another column, a company has been organized to manufacture fuel gas in this city, and already the buildings and machinery are being put in place to begin operations at once. The process of manufacture of the fuel gas, and the materials to be used, are noticed elsewhere. That such a company with such a capital should locate in Grand Rapids will be a matter of sincere congratulation when the readers of this Herald this morning are for the first time acquainted with the facts concerning it. The new company purposes to manufacture its gas and sell it to consumers, first as an experiment, offering to discount the coal bills of all who will use it. When its economy and utility shall be established the works will be enlarged, and if a franchise can be secured, it will be served all over the city through mains to be laid in the streets. It has been demonstrated that water gas is both practical and cheap, and if our new company shall demonstrate that its fuel gas is equally desirable, it will mean a tremendous reduction in the cost of fuel for the house, church and factory.

SHADES OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The news columns of this Herald this morning contain a brief account of a "social session" held at the Press Club rooms yesterday afternoon. The participants in the session were almost exclusively the active newspaper workers of the city. There were present the managing editors of each of the five daily papers of the city, the editor of the Workman, the city editors of three of the dailies and a majority of the best known members of the editorial and reportorial staffs of all of them. It was a gathering of Grand Rapids representative newspaper men, and they were there for social enjoyment, pure and simple. There was no drinking nor carousing, but there was also an utter lack of anything that might, by any stretch of imagination, be construed into a religious feature in the meeting. Wit and humor and mirth and social pleasantness were the order of the hour. What a photograph of the spirit of the time! What a subject for light-hearted Christians to ponder on! Modern authorities on social economics, including the preachers who are advanced enough to be frank on such subjects, admit the editor to be a more effective molder of public opinion than other professional men, including the preacher. Yet here are these men—first to champion the cause of law and order, first to reflect a healthy moral sentiment—laying aside the duties and cares of a workaday life and coming together in a spirit of fraternal regard, for their own diversion, and that on Sunday! Fifty, even twenty years ago, such a meeting on Sunday would have created a scandal. It is encouraging to observe that the spirit of the time is broader, purer and nobler than ever before in the history of mankind. Not a man present yesterday but came from the scene of innocent mirth with loftier conceptions of fraternity and brotherly love—not one but who was made better by his having been there. It was not a sacrilegious gathering of unregenerate sinners, but a symposium of sensible, sympathetic and conscientious men, whose united voices and pens are employed to make the world happier, brighter and better. Their effectiveness in teaching morality will not be one whit impaired by yesterday's flow of wit, yet the shades of our Puritan forefathers would sink into lanky blackness in the presence of such a scene.

MONEY IN ABUNDANCE.

"So far as respects influences acting from outside the market," says Henry Clews, "there has been no important change during the week. The foreign markets have afforded no support to New York. On the contrary, there have unloaded on this center; but, with the present abundant means here for carrying stocks, these realizations have had no serious effect. It now appears that London's long waiting for 'the moving of the waters' at New York was not with a view to the resumption of speculation but to the getting rid of its stocks. It will not be surprising if they bought back at higher prices at a later date. Wall street is perhaps about evenly divided as to the probability of the Chilean embargo developing war. In Tuesday's bear performance, it was assumed not only that war was probable but also that the war would be a great financial disaster. To the

latter supposition, Wall street at least sees another side. War could have no bad effect on the national credit; for the losses and costs would have to be paid by Chile, and if they proved larger than our fractional little neighbor was able to pay, they would still be so small in proportion to our resources as to produce no effect upon the financial status of the government, and would only all the more strikingly exhibit the power and greatness of the republic. The national exultation and the large naval and military expenditures would, however, have a tendency to develop activity in certain branches of business, and the effect on Wall street would be to stimulate speculation. Some surprise is felt that, in view of the unprecedented amount of our current exports, and the relative moderation of our imports, gold should not be coming in from Europe. It is not sufficiently considered that this is a season of the year when a great deal of liquidation of our foreign obligations is always in process, which almost invariably turns the foreign exchanges against us and is liable to produce exports of gold. Currency is still accumulating in large amounts in the New York banks, and no doubt is entertained anywhere of money remaining abundant here until next harvest.

TWO WORTHY PATRIOTS.

Holman's buncombe resolution if given the literal meaning of English words, will prevent the appropriation of a single dollar beyond what is necessary to defray the current expenses of the government. Not a dollar for rivers and harbors, for our navy, coast defenses or any work of public improvement can be appropriated; yet on the heels of this piece of buncombe, the five-cent house provides clerks for all the house committees. These clerks draw six dollars per day for seven days in a week. Most of them are assigned to committees which seldom if ever meet and during a session of congress they do not devote a day's time to legislative committee work. Mr. Holman as well as all the other democratic members will take a copy of this resolution home and exhibit the same to the dear people as an earnest of their virtuous intentions in the direction of economy. Mr. Dockery attempted to score a point against the republicans of the last congress by making statements reflecting upon the financial credit of the nation. He is either fool or knave, for within easy access were the figures proving every one of his assertions to be false in every particular. In his speech he conveyed the impression by pretty direct statements that there was only \$20,000,000 available cash in the treasury when, in fact, there was \$28,000,000 to the credit of the disbursing officers, and the secretary of the treasury could at that time have drawn his check for \$162,387,000, so that Mr. Dockery was only one hundred and seventy millions of dollars "off" in his statements respecting the "looted" treasury. Again this very accurate gentleman stated that the receipts of the government for the six months ending December 31, 1891, fell short of expenditures \$273,000, an utterly false statement, for the revenues for that period amounted to \$174,143,000 and the disbursements for the same period were \$167,943,000, leaving a net excess of receipts over expenses of \$7,100,000. The exposure of Mr. Dockery's trickery and dishonest statements has been most complete and humiliating. Still he is no worse than his party.

It will be passing it and if the mayor and common council shall allow the conduct of Director of the Poor Kruse to go unnoticed another week. If another city official stood charged with like dereliction of duty he would be called to account in a summary manner at the earliest moment. If the charges preferred against Mr. Kruse are false he himself should demand an investigation. He has not done so; probably he will not do so. He is receiving \$1,300 annually for serving the city, and at the same time conducts a profitable business of his own. The office is too much of a snap to be relinquished without protest. It may therefore be concluded that he will not be investigated except upon motion of some member of the council. Will the motion be made? If not, why?

Mayor Hobbs, of Benton Harbor, was made the target for a would-be assassin's bullet Saturday night. His escape from death or painful injury was remarkable. The act of shooting was a cowardly one, and it is to be regretted that the identity of the fiend cannot be established. Mayor Hobbs is a public-spirited citizen of Benton Harbor, esteemed by all classes and very popular. No motive for the attempted crime can be assigned, and it is believed that the shot was fired by a "crank" who is suffering from imaginary wrongs, for which he holds the mayor responsible. Whether the act of crank or secret enemy, he should be unmasked and brought to justice.

Is Grover Cleveland shall consent to speak at Ann Arbor Washington's birthday, the attraction will in no wise diminish the lustre of the Michigan club's banquet on that day in Detroit. The exhibition of Grover's surplus adipose tissue and the rich timbre of his paternal voice will afford the students pleasure—nothing more.

Colorado real estate agents have discovered new gold mines. Colorado atmosphere will take a back seat until the new gold field has been divided into corner lots and sold to the highest bidder.

Tomorrow, unless a change of plan is made, the president will submit his message on Chile to congress. It will be a cold and formal document from the very nature of the case, and its contents will serve to show how very much

the Washington correspondent does not know about what he has written so very much.

About the only business the present congress will be able to transact, under the Holman resolutions will be the passing of a bill appropriating money to pay salaries. If this can be done before the congressional junket to Chicago is made, a great saving will be effected.

Chicago is receiving the compliments of the press of the cities, whose delegations nearly broke their backs to secure the convention, as the great and only city in America for holding it. Chicago acknowledges the courtesies with a quiet but dignified, "Thanks, we will permit it to be held here."

EXTREMIST Salvation Army soldiers are determined to drive the devil out of this city before spring. They will succeed if they continue to march through the streets singing "Nearer My God to Thee" to the tune of "Comrades."

W. K. VANDERBILT is disposing of a few thousands learning the art of roulette at Monaco. Before he becomes proficient enough to pose as an expert it will be necessary to water the stock of his illustrious grandparent's railway.

Just as a matter of experiment it might be well to try Edison's squirt gun on Chili. There is a question as to whether it is adapted for use in variable climates.

With both of the conventions in the west, will eastern men capture the prizes?

Rome has been shocked—by an earthquake.

KILLED HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

A Father Demands His Daughter and Receives a Ball.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 24.—Miss Morton, who is the heroine of a singular episode, took the cars for Texas today. Her destination is Cookeville, whither she goes to marry George Byrum, who, after correspondence, sent her money to come. Her father traced the girl to the cabin of Bill Sloan, husband of her sister. The father demanded that his daughter be given up. A row followed, which resulted in Sloan's shooting, killing his father-in-law.

Gambling Joint Raided.

About two o'clock this a. m. Lieutenant Hurley, Sergeant Conlan and Patrolmen McDonald, Mooney, Gurley and Wells made a raid on Tom Lynch's gambling rooms, located at No. 111 Monroe street, smashing in the doors to gain an entrance. Several men were in the midst of a heavy game and were caught with money and chips on the table. Those arrested are: Tom Lynch, Bob Fitchell, Geo. Broden, John Ferguson and William Brown.

Attended by the Police.

Police attended the performances at Powers' and Redmond's opera house last night and paid particular attention to both. Each scene in the opera was given particular attention so that when necessary on the witness stand a record can be given. Programs of each performance were secured. It was whispered about the lobby of the theaters that beginning today wholesale arrests of spectators would be made—the who attended Redmond's and Powers'.

Died in the Jail.

Nelson Cole died at the county jail last night of bowel and bladder complaint. He was arrested for stealing a buggy from P. W. Graves, of Oregon. He resided in Wyoming township and was 25 years old.

EXCELLENT MORTAR.

Satisfactory Results Obtained with Decomposed Granite Sand.

Dr. J. Takayama, of Japan, has been investigating the properties of decomposed granite sand as applied to building purposes as a mortar. Large quantities of this decomposed granite are found in Japan, and when mixed with slacked lime, become as hard as European puzzolans and trass. The finest portion of the sand forms a fine, yellowish powder, in appearance like china clay of good quality, and when mixed with lime, is hardened like natural volcanic tuff. The percentage of silica varied between 44 and 78. The finer portions were easily dissolved with hydrochloric acid. Dr. Takayama attributes the hardening with lime to the formation of aluminates and silicates of lime. A mixture of 10 parts of slacked lime to 100 parts of sand was found to give, on the whole, the highest tensile strength. Briquettes made with that mixture, after two weeks' exposure to the air, gave a strength of 6500 pounds per square inch, and by fifteen weeks' exposure the strength was raised to 8375 pounds per square inch.

The same mixture gave the best results when the test specimens were placed in water during hardening, the tensile strength being 754 pounds per square inch after two weeks, and 11140 pounds per square inch after fifteen weeks. One specimen, however, consisting of 100 parts of slacked lime and 100 parts of sand, had a tensile strength after twelve weeks of 115 pounds per square inch, but the strength declined during the next three weeks. The lime mortar would not stand immersion in salt water, the author attributing the fact to the solvent action of the magnesium salts present in salt water. When the surface of the briquettes was smooth all the mixtures resisted the action of frost except the one containing the smallest amount of lime, i. e., 54 parts to 100 sand, but when the surface was roughened by scratching, the 10 to 100 mixture was the only one not acted upon, although frozen and thawed five times.—Scientific American.

A Torsion Electric Light.

One of the English electric light companies, whose wires are carried in underground conduits, has a novel method of drawing wires through the conduits. A small terrier has been so trained that when a light cord is attached to him he runs through the conduit from one manhole to the next, dragging the cord with him.

FOR THE FAIR ONES

Long Cloaks Are Covering all Pretty Street Gowns.

BIG SASHES ARE IN FAVOR NOW

A House Gown in Sections—Fancy Sleeves Are Growing Even More Fascinating.

At the last Sorosis dinner it was noticed and commented upon that the intellectual ladies who compose that organization were clad in remarkably fanciful gowns.

There was dear Marion Harland, whom we have known and loved in all stages of our existence, from the days when she propounded recipes to ease babyhood's disorders to the later years when her cook books and story books afforded entertainment and solace for hours of industry and hours of ease.

Marion Harland is no longer a young woman, but she has a young manner and is young at heart, and so no one was surprised to see her at Sorosis in a beautiful dark gown with fanciful sleeves and a suspicion of a sash. The sash was not a ribbon one. It was made of passementerie and was put on in braided shape, so that there was a



TWO SOROSIS GOWNS.

dignity about it as well as a certain amount of style. The sleeves were very fully trimmed with ribbons, which stood out so as to give a pleasing fullness to the arm. Marion's address was full of all the good advice that she knows so well how to give the young women, and it touched upon home topics in a true Marion Harland way.

Before her, upon the richly cushioned seats, sat representatives of all classes of New York work and New York society. There were theatrical women, literary women and society women. There were women doctors, women lawyers and women philanthropists.

Let no one suppose that these intellectual creatures who are striving to put life upon a higher plane are neglectful of the conventional methods of displaying progress and culture. In other words, they knew how to dress well—almost to a woman.

The beautiful and beloved Ella Dietz Clymer, who is always remarkable for odd gowns, wore one which was unusually beautiful, even for this disciple of esthetic beauty. It was a trained gown with a plain front and a broadened skirt. The sleeves were full, and of the style known as "flowing," with tight sleeves underneath. There was some rich old lace at the throat and wrists, and various ornaments odd and unique, for the collection of which Mrs. Clymer is justly famed.

At an afternoon tea at which chocolate was served, however, instead of tea, the pretty young hostess surprised her guests by appearing in a gown which might be described as being in sections. The sections were divided by a quaint kind of jewelry which is found among imported Turkish ware. The jewels consisted each of a medallion about the size of a shilling. Bird-like figures were outlined against them, and they were fastened to each other by shining rosettes. A chain of these ones in gold and black enamel formed the outline for a yoke upon the gown, the color of which was a deep shade of turquoise blue.

A double row of the medallions led from the yoke around under the side seams, and a pointed girdle of them



THE CHOCOLATE GOWN.

took the place of a belt. Full, open sleeves lined with shell pink satin fell almost to the foot of the dress, and the pink satin was used in the cordings for the neck and sleeves.

Fancy sleeves are still very popular. They are not puffed quite so high upon the shoulders as they were, but they are made in more fanciful designs than ever.

Young Mrs. Astor, who is now engaged in receiving congratulatory calls upon the birth of a son and heir to the family of Astor, is specially partial to very full, puffed sleeves with deep cuffs. Mrs. Astor is very slender, and the full sleeves are quite becoming to her.

One of the prettiest gowns recently sent home to this lady, was of a pale shade of heliotrope with a train of broadened material of the same hue. At the neck there was a deep Vendyke trimming in gold braid and the sleeves were likewise trimmed with this material.

The gowning artistic achievement of the gown, however, was found in the sash, which was composed of a deep shade of cream satin. It was laid around

the waist in folds three or four deep, and a huge bow of it was fastened at the side, with long ends hanging to the floor. It was extremely becoming to its slender wearer and very pretty as she received her guests in her grand drawing-room with her baby near by, held in the arms of a white-capped nurse.

People have not yet done talking of the magnificent trousseau of Mrs. Marshall G. Roberts when she married Col. Vivian. No less than seven new cloaks were added to Mrs. Roberts' wardrobe, and Mrs. Roberts, as she will continue to be called by her American friends, personally superintended the making of each one.

A privileged mortal who was permitted to see these marvelous cloaks before they had ever been worn by their gold-spooned owner gave the palm of beauty to that one which was a beautiful combination of dark green broadcloth and Russian sable. The cloak was tight fitting and narrow in the skirt. A huge sable collar towered up above the ears of the wearer, and deep cuffs of sable were so adjusted to the gown that when the hands were clasped the cuffs appeared like a muff. A broad band of sable extended all the way down the front of the cloak, tapering slightly at the waist to give the effect of slenderness, which it might otherwise lack.

"This trimming with fur is a wonderfully delicate thing to do," said a dressmaker recently. "It looks very simple after it is done, but it is the highest knack of the dressmaker's art to put it on just as it should be. A broad band of fur down the front of the dress is awkward, and makes a woman's waist look twice as large as it should look. A narrow band looks stingsy, and so you see that to get it on just right requires an artist."

Mrs. Roberts' fur cloaks are every one in the height of artistic perfection, and no one doubts the lady when she says that she always employs a real artist to design her cloaks and gowns.

One might almost venture to say that a mania for wearing heads is subsiding. The reason for this conclusion is based upon the fact that one occasionally sees a new cloak now, without any fur head at all upon it. Very large antique clasps are used to hook the collar



THE PRETTIEST CLOAK OF ALL.

and to fasten the cloak at the waist in the majority of cases, but very many of the latest importation of cloaks are closed by means of invisible safety hooks and eyes.

The Audubon people have been making such a flurry and such a stir in polite society, both here and abroad, that it is rather surprising to note the fact that plumage is still fashionable. The Audubon ladies set about banishing bird wings from millinery this year with a force and gusto quite unknown in the history of their society. With great worldly wisdom they set about getting the patronage of royalty, and the success of their judgment is shown by the fact that there were actually fewer gulls shot this year than ever before. The Princess Louise, the duchess of Fife and even the pretty princess of Wales lent their encouragement to this movement, and it looked for a short time as if birds' wings were to adorn members of the feathered tribe only.

But American women have not that great veneration and respect for royalty which their foreign sisters have, and so they pooh-poohed the idea of giving up birds' wings just because the duchess of Fife approved of it, and they saucily inquired what in the world Princess Louise had to say about the propriety of the wearing of murdered blackbirds upon other women's hats. And so, birds' feathers, birds' heads and birds' plumage of all kinds are just about as plentiful as they ever were.

It is interesting to know that the Audubon ladies do not object to ostrich feather trimmings, because, they reason, that to obtain ostrich feathers it is not necessary to kill the birds.

But isn't it really carrying the idea of preserving life a little too far, when one goes so far as to object to the killing of birds for ornament? Think if this idea were consistently carried out, how inconvenient it would be. There would be no more kid gloves, because it would be wicked to kill kids, and kid gloves are not really necessary, you know.

There would be no heads nor tails for fur trimmings, and, indeed, if one were perfectly consistent, one would be unwilling to wear fur at all unless it were made up in the plain style of wrap, so that on no account could it be laid open to the indictment of being used for other purposes than warmth and warmth only.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

OFFICIAL.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Kent County.

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred the matter of the contract with the Prosecuting Attorney for services over and above those covered to his annual salary, having had the matter under consideration would respectfully report they have been in consultation with the prosecuting attorney, and submitted the old contract with the following additional provisions, viz: "That in consideration of the price hereinabove provided to be

paid for such services he shall waive all statutory allowances or fees now existing and perform all such services according to law, as under this contract." "That he shall pay for all legal service where such service shall be rendered on the order of the court, where the prosecuting attorney or his assistant shall be disqualified by reason of incompetency, interest or previous connection with the case."

The prosecuting attorney expressed a willingness to enter into a contract on the old terms at the former price, viz., \$150 per month, or with the additional provisions he demands \$2,000 per annum. In view of the fact that the appearance in divorce cases is a mere matter of form and of no practical benefit either to the minor children or the public interest, although legally required; and in view also of the fact that the present attorney for the coming year would not be able to have to pay anything under the provision regarding disqualification, your committee did not feel authorized to recommend the increase requested, and would respectfully report the matter back to the board for their consideration.

EDWARD H. CLEMENTS,
S. T. COLSON,
NATHANIEL LAMSON,
Committee on Finance.

Mr. J. W. Walker moved that the Committee on Finance be instructed to enter into a contract with the prosecuting attorney for extra services to be rendered during the ensuing year, upon the same terms and conditions as are contained in the contract between this board and the prosecuting attorney for last year.

Carried by the following vote, Mr. Frost calling for the yeas and nays:

Yeas—Messrs. Benjamin, Bergin, Coburn, Emmons, Frost, Kinney, Ladner, Leppink, Loomis, O'Leary, Potter, Plumb, Proctor, Roberts, Rosenberg, Schermerhorn, Sinclair, Skeels, Smith, Smith, Ulrich, J. W. Walker, E. C. Woodworth, W. F. Woodworth, the Chairman—29.

Nays—Messrs. Clements, Colson, Felsenfeld, Gill, David Walker, Ward, Watkins—7.

Not voting—Mr. Sullivan.

The Committee on Public Buildings made the following report, and on motion of Mr. Havens the same was adopted and the recommendations therein contained concurred in:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Kent County:
Gentlemen—Your Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred the communication of A. L. Skinner, Register of Deeds, relative to the matter of re-copying certain abstract books, would recommend that the entire matter be referred to such committee as your honorable body may think best, with respect to act.

Respectfully submitted,
H. O. SCHERMERHORN,
M. J. URBAN,
CHAS. E. HOGANSON,
E. C. WOODWORTH,
FRANK LAMSON,
Committee on Public Buildings.

On motion of Mr. Walker the subject matter of said report was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings with power to act, a majority of the members elect voting therefor.

The Committee on Public Buildings made the following report, and on motion of Mr. Loomis the same was adopted and the recommendations therein contained concurred in, a majority of the members elect voting therefor:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Kent County:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Public Buildings to whom at the last October session of this board was referred the matter of making certain improvements at the county jail, which said improvements consisted in building a new shed in the rear yard of the jail and removing old one, also the placing of an electric light in the rear yard, and removing the fence around the front yard, would respectfully report that they have caused the above mentioned improvement to be made. Your committee was also instructed to procure estimates of the cost of putting a bath tub and new steam boiler in the county jail, which said estimates they have procured and are as follows: For a cast iron bath tub with hot and cold water connections will not exceed \$75.00 in cost. A new steam boiler complete with overhead return pipes will cost \$85.00 and the boiler now in use. Your committee also had an

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Talking on a Telegraph Wire.
A French inventor named Pissard has achieved successful results with simultaneous telephony and telegraphy along the same wire.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below: "I once saw where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their would last longer, that I might take it on two

To Get

days' trial, thank I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, but so weak that at times I could hardly

Hood's

stood. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends tremulously speak of it." Mrs. ELIZA A. GORR, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Made by all druggists. \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 Doses One Dollar